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War menace remains as diplomats shy away from summit

By Elmer Bendiner

RESCUING A CAT that has crawled to the end of a limb is ticklish, possibly disastrous, particularly when the cat is enormous and very touchy concerning its dignity. That was the nature of the world's problem at the end of the second week of the Mid-East crisis. U. S. and British forces were still in Lebanon and Jordan respectively, showing every sign of wanting to pull out but not knowing how to turn around.

In the two weeks of the crisis the cat had cavorted queerly on its branch. Both U. S. and British troops had moved into the Middle East avowedly as the result of the Iraqi republican revolution which, in the first days of the crisis, was described as a horror and as a threat to the West. But by last week there was considerable talk in official circles in London and Washington of recognizing the new Iraqi government in an attempt to woo it away from the United Arab Republic. Any thought of undoing the revolt in Baghdad had been quickly reappraised at the brink of atomic war.

THE ELECTIONS: The U.S. Marines had landed at Beirut ostensibly to protect the regime of Lebanon's President Camille Chamoun. Yet last week Chamoun was reported preparing to come to the U. S. and the principal obstacle in the way of a peaceful resolution of Lebanon's political turmoil seemed to be the presence of the U. S. Marines.

While President Eisenhower's personal representative Robert Murphy was attempting to reconcile divergent Lebanese factions as if they were obstreperous California Republicans, Lebanese opposition leader Saeb Salam told newsmen in his Beirut headquarters that there would be no recognized election of a President by the Lebanese parliament as long as the country was occupied by the Marines.

THE CONTRADICTIONS: The Marines stayed within bounds with all fighting

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IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMIT TIME—A QUARTET WITHOUT HARMONY
Secretary Dulles and President Eisenhower find it hard to harmonize with the high notes sung by Premier Khrushchev and Prime Minister Nehru.

OLD FALLACIES MUST BE DISCARDED

Success of summit meet depends on West

By Kumar Goshal

WHETHER IT IS HELD in the U.S., Canada or Switzerland, a summit conference—from which Washington has been consistently shying away—is still possible, however delayed. If held, it would very probably be confined to a discussion of Middle East problems; if it results in constructive steps toward peace in that turbulent area, it might smooth the way to a future conference with a much broader agenda.

If the West desires the conference to be fruitful, it will have to check its preconceived notions at the door. Western policy makers assume that time has stood still in the cradle of mankind since Britain after World War I set up a multitude of rival rulers, large and small, who kept the lid on the starving Arabs by their dependence on the overall British power for their security.

THE FALLACIES: In the years since World War II, Britain elbowed out its junior partner France from the Middle East, and was itself swept out of its major strongholds in the region. To most observers, it was swept out by the broom of Arab nationalism, wielded by an awakened people striving to claim their legitimate inheritance; to the Westerners, it was the broom of "Soviet subversion and indirect aggression."

At last December's NATO conference, the West declared: "The free world faces the mounting challenge of international communism backed by Soviet power. Only last month in Moscow the Communist rulers again gave clear warning of their determination to press on to domination over the entire world, if possible by subversion, if necessary by violence." Never were so many fallacies contained in so few sentences.

For example, in the "free world" of the Middle East the West includes such countries as Jordan, whose unpopular king has been kept on his throne alternately by British and American forces; the rulers of the tiny British "protectorates" around Aden and the Persian Gulf; and Lebanon, whose President Chamoun is today supported by U.S. Marines against the wishes of most Lebanese and of two-thirds of the Assembly.

THE 'INFILTRATORS': Without exception the West, and especially Washington, has attributed all popular uprisings in the Middle East since World War II to "communist subversion" and "infiltration of communist arms and men" from the outside. Yet a glance at them without the glasses the U.S. wears would show this to be untrue.

The latest case in point is Lebanon where, according to the London Observer, "Syrian infiltrators" accused of attacking the President's palace turned out to be "Lebanese Druses," and "Soviet citizens" said to have been "caught with Syrian Army papers turned out to be White Russians from the Tolstoi Institute in Damascus." After two "Syrian soldiers" brought before the UN observation team by Chamoun's agents were found to be itinerant Syrian fishermen, the Lebanese President refused to allow UN observers to interrogate other alleged Syrian "infiltrators."

Like the continents of Africa and Latin America and other parts of Asia, the Middle East is in the throes of a political, economic and social revolution. Political

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ASIANS, AFRICANS DOMINANT AT PEACE MEETING

'Imperialist aggression' fought at Stockholm

By Anna Louise Strong
Special to the Guardian

STOCKHOLM

SOME 1,200 TO 1,500 people in search of "Disarmament and International Cooperation" have come and gone through Stockholm from July 16 to 22. We trudged on foot through rainy northern weather or went by bus and subway to a barn-like hall where earphones spoke six languages at once.

We made, I think, some dent in history, but not what we announced. We have not "disarmed" any nation or even a single soldier, nor stopped one bomb test of the U. S. The U. S. disdains us: its press and officials call us "Communist-dominated." They are wrong as usual. This conference was "dominated" not by Communists but by Asians of all kinds.

There were Communists present, but more conspicuous was the Bandung ideology of Asia on the march. This seeks peace neither by individual refusal of violence, nor yet by world organization disciplining the nations, but by "mutual respect" for the "sovereignty" of every nation and "non-interference" in each others' affairs.

BIGGEST DELEGATIONS: The Stockholm conference was "dominated" by Asians, aided by Africans and Latin Americans—ex-colonials and anti-imperialists all. They sent big delegations, strong in quantity and quality, speaking confidently in the names of governments and of peoples.

The U.S.S.R. sent a solid group of more

than 40, but India sent 80, with several ex-premiers and ministers of provinces, a Communist mayor from Bombay and Mrs. Ramashwari Nehru, a relative of India's chief of state, to make the keynote India speech.

China sent some 40-odd, headed by Kuo Mo Jo, a vice premier of his country, but Japan surpassed this by a delegation of some 70. The Indonesians were able to report that they had been sent off with the personal blessing of President Sukarno, and came "with the backing of our President, our people and our government."

In the midst of these delegations, the handful of eight or ten Americans who straggled in individually on different dates, representing no national movement of any kind but purely local groups plus the individual's desire to travel, seemed pretty small.

THE INVASION: The main event of the week was, of course, the U. S. invasion of Lebanon which took place the day be-

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THE MAIL BAG

Plea to the President

ELK GROVE VILLAGE, ILL.

I wrote this to President Eisenhower:

"I have never written to the President of the United States before, but the events of the last few days have shocked me out of my apathy.

"In the interest of world peace I implore you to withdraw our forces from the Middle East at once."

Irving Drobny

Priced out

HOMELAND, CALIF.

It appears to me that our present economic recession is being rapidly accelerated toward a full scale depression by the refusal of the manufacturers, particularly in the heavy-goods industries, to lower the prices of their products.

Instead, the auto companies have curtailed production drastically, laying off thousands of workers, who are definitely out of the buying market as far as purchase of new cars or new anything else goes.

The most potent alternative to the old cycle of "boom-and-bust" would be the drastic reduction of prices in all areas, and particularly in houses, food and automobiles. This would serve to jack up the sagging economy, and together with a relief from the terrific burden put upon us by taxation for military expenditure, and perhaps encouragement of trade with the entire world, this old system could limp along indefinitely. But will they do it? Current history provides the answer.

Maurice Newman

Non-military bases

ERWIN, TENN.

Regarding the current wrath of the few wealthy owners of the big baseball leagues because television is making it possible for people to view the games without the trouble and expense of attending them. They are appealing to the government to make television and radio lay off. Nonsense! Why should these few old money bags be sitting on the great American sport of baseball anyhow? If our country is really for, by, and of the people, why not open up the ball games and the big leagues for free?

If Uncle can find 25 million to make an atom-bomb, and 40 billion every year to keep up the war scare, he oughta be able to buy up a few lousy ball parks and present them to the people as a national monument. And if he can afford to feed and pay a million soldiers and sailors and pay several king's grocery bills and harem expenses he could surely take on a few dozen baseball players on the payroll.

Erwin Seeman

Sobell help needed

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Whatever you may be doing this summer, we of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell know your thoughts reach out to Morton Sobell, who is entering his 9th year of imprisonment.

His mother, Rose, has been spending these hot days going from office to office in Washington to enlist support of Senators and Congressmen. His wife, Helen, and our attorneys are hard at work on a search for new legal evidence. Sobell Committees across the country are pressing their activities to increase public support.

We count on you to contribute toward our summer program because justice cannot afford summer doldrums. We ask that you do the following:

- Write to your Senators and Congressman asking them to seek Morton Sobell's freedom. Our response when we visit them in Washington will be greatly enhanced by their having heard from you.
- Mail your summer financial contribution today to guarantee that we can carry out the work that must be done. Send it to SOBELL COMMITTEE, 940 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

Ted Jacobs

Irvin Goodman

GIG HARBOR, WASH.

The news of the death of Irvin Goodman of Portland, distinguished civil liberties attorney and friend of thousands, saddens us all. The Northwest has produced no nobler personality, simple and direct in his dealings but tireless in his devotion to each client, a man so modest and so selfless you forgot his brilliance. For Irv, there was no such thing as an impossible situation or giving up a task, and for that reason, he could accomplish the impossible in the cause of justice.

From his example, let the weary take heart. Doubtless, many of his friends will establish a suitable memorial. Meantime, in honor of my fellow alumnus of Reed College, this token of $10 to the Guardian.

Jean Schuddakopf

Powell-Schuman appeal

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

A strange task will soon confront a federal jury in San Francisco when the Powell-Schuman Free Press Trial begins Sept. 22. The members of this jury will be required to sit in judgment on the acts of our country and on acts of the United Nations.

The occasion of this event is the indictment of three young journalists on charges of wartime sedition, the basis of the charges being solely **their reports and comments on the Korean struggle.**

Main defendant is John William Powell, who inherited the **China Weekly Review** from his father. Indicted with him are his wife, Sylvia, and Julian Schuman, both associate editors of the **Review.**

The **Review,** an English-language periodical published in Shanghai, was devoted chiefly to internal developments in China. It also published stories of what was going on in Korea. It was widely read by importers-exporters and industrialists. None of its accounts originated with the Powells, nor did they purport to be first-hand reports. They represented the editors' interpretation of the news reaching their desks. The indictment does not charge that any unlawful action—or indeed any action—was advocated.

The American Civil Liberties Union of San Francisco is filing an amicus curiae brief in the case, declaring the indictment is unwarranted and is "a serious threat to fundamental liberties."

The Palo Alto (California) **Times** asks editorially: "What becomes of the free press if all editors are required, under threat of severe penalties, to accept the official version of every action taken, and print nothing except that version?"

Real difficulty has been encountered in obtaining witnesses from Asia. Attorney A. L. Wirin went to China, found two hundred witnesses willing to come to the United States to testify. They were blocked by diplomatic and judicial barriers.

Will a trial without witnesses for the defense constitute a fair trial? Will it meet the requirements of due process? Will it cause our constitutional guarantees of press freedom to be bitterly ridiculed throughout the world?

Heavy burdens now beset the defendants. Ten thousand dollars must be raised immediately. The necessary legal work cannot proceed without this.

We appeal to all persons of good will to come to the defense of press freedom and the Powells at this critical point in the case. Send funds in proportion to your estimate of the importance of this case.

Powell-Schuman Free Press Committee
Box 74307, Los Angeles 4, California

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

BEIRUT, July 22.—A United States Marine spokesman indicated today that any Lebanese who happen to be in the vicinity of Marine outposts would be expected to understand English.

Marine sentinels know no Arabic and they challenge trespassers in English, he said. Asked how Lebanese would be expected to be understood, he said "They are not supposed to be there."

San Francisco **Chronicle,** 7/23

One year free subscription for each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: W. G., Berkeley, Calif.

Advertising Requirements

"Never mind, he doesn't give stamps."

Heavenly days

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The great day comin' for our Church and 12,999 other churches in California had come on Monday, June 30, 1958, when the historic decision of the U.S. Supreme Court knocked the pins out from under the California so-called "Church Loyalty Oath." We had struggled and worried far into the night for long years against this oath law, and at long last freedom of Religious Conscience had been restored to those of us who worship at the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles.

Somebody got the idea for a picnic dinner; a chain reaction set in; one phoned the other and at final tally over 300 of us showed up. This all happened in three days.

David Seldman

The real fools

DETROIT, MICH.

I enjoyed Dr. DuBois' story of "The Independocrat at the Dinner Table," especially the conclusion which expressed so nicely an idea I have long agreed with. People with foresight are often called "unrealistic" and fools but it's the "realistic" ones, victims of the pressures of the day, who, as DuBois indicates, really are the fools.

My compliments to the host and hostess. **Sarah Lovell**

Best wishes

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Your magazine brings such a great amount of truth not touched by other publications that I only wish it were possible for me to contribute more largely toward your financial needs.

My best wishes and prayers for your success are ever with you in these truly critical days.

(Mrs.) Irving Putnam

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REPORT TO READERS

Ring that doorbell

A VITAL TURNING POINT has been reached in New York State in the struggle to establish an independent political ballot medium opposing the machine political parties.

As the result of a three-day United Independent-Socialist Conference June 13-14-15, a full independent state ticket is now before the voters of New York State for nomination by petition. The candidates are:

- FOR U.S. SENATOR: Corliss Lamont, philosopher, teacher and author and a leader for nearly 30 years in activities in behalf of peace, civil liberty and friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist world.
- FOR GOVERNOR: John T. McManus, general manager of the GUARDIAN, gubernatorial candidate in 1950 and 1954 of the American Labor Party.
- FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR: Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, scholar, teacher, author and an officer and candidate of the now disbanded American Labor Party.
- FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Scott K. Gray Jr., lawyer and farmer of Stuyvesant, N.Y., counsel for the Senate Small Businessman's Committee in the New Deal years and well-known in the state capitol at Albany as a labor lawyer and defender of civil liberties and the rights of foreign-born.
- FOR COMPTROLLER: Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, a leader in the field of civil rights and integration; first Negro master in the U.S. Merchant Marine and wartime captain of the nation's first Liberty ship with an integrated crew.

THE CANDIDATES are pledged to a platform of peace, an immediate ban on all nuclear weapons testing and dismantling of stockpiles of atomic weapons; withdrawal of U.S. troops from foreign soil and help instead of interference for peoples seeking to change feudal and colonial status. They stand for a complete end to jimcrow and for full integration, North as well as South; for full civil liberties; for a free, democratic labor movement and for a full-scale anti-depression program of public works, East-West trade and shifting the tax burden from wage-earners, professionals, farmers and small business.

Under a platform heading "For democracy, for planned economy, for socialism" the candidates affirm that "the cooperative system of socialism is superior to the profits-first system of capitalism."

TO OFFER SUCH ALTERNATIVES to the voters of New York this year, the Independent-Socialist candidates must gather 12,000 valid petition signatures throughout the state, with a minimum of 50 in each of the 62 counties. This means gathering perhaps twice that number in every county to assure the minimum number of unchallengeable signatures.

Even with volunteer teams collecting the signatures, so far-flung an effort is costly, and the United Independent-Socialist Campaign Committee has no source of funds except individual contributions. The canvassing task must be completed in the month of August, to be submitted to the Secretary of State in valid and acceptable form during the week of Sept 2-9. It is a rush job, and cannot be permitted to falter for lack of funds. If the petition campaign is successful, 50,000 votes for the gubernatorial candidate in November will place an Independent-Socialist Party permanently on the New York ballot.

In Los Angeles the noted labor lawyer Leo Gallagher has taken the initiative in calling a mass meeting for Aug. 9 at the Warehousemen's Union Hall, 5625 S. Figueroa, for support of the New York effort. His letter describes the campaign as "a big new step forward in the revival of the socialist forces in the electoral field" whose "course and outcome will affect the regroupment of progressive forces throughout the whole country." Vincent Hallinan, state chairman of California's remarkable 400,000-vote Holland Roberts campaign of this June, will be the principal speaker.

YOUR PROGRESSIVE COMMUNITY won't have time to call a meeting, but you can quickly caucus with yourself and/or with friends and send the N.Y. campaign a much-needed boost. But don't caucus too long; the funds are needed NOW—in August—to assure success in the petition campaign. Otherwise the ticket cannot be fielded, and the voice of peace will not even be a whisper in the crucial N.Y. electoral campaign of 1958. —THE GUARDIAN

THE FIGHT TO WIPE OUT 30 YEARS OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL RULE

Foes of Argentine New Deal wage 2-front war

By Ursula Wassermann
Guardian staff correspondent

BUENOS AIRES

THE CONTINUING WAVE of strikes here—the doctors' strike, the suspension of the law courts, strike of the postal workers, strike of the port workers, slowdown in the utilities, disagreements among branches of the armed forces—are all being used by Dr. Arturo Frondizi's enemies as a stick with which to beat the President.

The "conspiracy" against Frondizi, ten weeks after he has taken power, would appear ominous except that he survived two years of the same treatment while he stumped the country as presidential candidate. The vested interests opposed to him have never forgiven him his nonconformist stand which has been consistent both during the pre-Peron period and throughout the long decade of Peronista rule.

As Dr. Frondizi said in a speech commemorating the 9th of July—Argentina's Day of National Independence: "For 28 years we have been struggling for the free development of democratic institutions. Now as then we remain devoted to this goal, and as representatives of the government we will guarantee the institutional norms in their entirety and the complete freedom to exercise all constitutional rights."

THE NEW DEAL: If the exercise of constitutional rights is threatened today, it is not due—as conservative interests charge—to a "deal" with the Peronistas which "helped" the president into office, but rather to their own determination to frustrate the New Deal which Frondizi is pledged to introduce.

The New Deal includes maintenance of such social reforms as Peron was forced to grant: Old age pensions, minimum wages, shorter work week, free hospitalization, the **aguinaldo**—an extra month's pay each year—workmens' compensation, unemployment insurance, and a number of social security measures.

The port workers' strike, the post office strike and the slow-down in the utilities are perfectly normal forms of collective bargaining. By act of Congress, over-all wages are to be raised by 60% to catch up with the cost of living. Wherever the increase has not been affected within a given period, workers have struck against both public and private employers. Such strikes are not directed against the government, since they attempt merely to enforce what is already established policy. Neither are they "Peronista-inspired," since they benefit all workers, whatever their political affiliations.

THE 'DEAL': The "deal" which Frondizi is said to have made with the Peronistas—and no presidential candidate here could have obtained office against the vast mass of Peron's followers—comprised primarily concessions to the large "left-wing" of the movement which consisted of the new industrial working class. According to the best informed sources, it included these three main points: Legalization of the then forbidden Peronista Party, a general political amnesty, and freedom for the CGT, the trade union federation. Political difficulties arose with regard to the two latter points.

PERONISTAS ON THE MARCH AGAIN IN BUENOS AIRES
Not for Peron but for what they forced Peron to give them

The CGT which, after the fall of Peron, had been put under military supervision, has remained a stronghold of Peronism because the dictatorship was the first government in Argentine history to grant certain economic rights to the industrial working class.

After having been "supervised" during the Provisional Government's term of office, the trade unions today—with the exception of the Peronistas—are not very anxious to claim that total freedom which Arturo Frondizi promised them during his presidential campaign. Control of many of the unions in the past three years has passed to a small clique of political office-holders—many of them socialist, a few communist, others independent. None of these is anxious for the long-promised free elections which might transfer control back to the Peronistas.

TWO-FRONT WAR: The amnesty created another problem. According to Dr. Frondizi's concept—shared by a majority of Argentines—his government represents the first constitutionally representative government in 30 years, going back to the period before the Uriburu military dictatorship of 1930. In these terms, the period of office of the military Provisional Government was as unconstitutional as the 12 years of Peron's rule.

The amnesty was decreed with a view to revamping Argentine society—politically, economically and socially—which meant that 30 years of unconstitutional rule be scrapped, the accounts be drawn and the balance sheet brought down to zero. Men deprived of jobs, position and honor had to be reinstated to cleanse the record of old grievances.

It was over this issue that doctors and lawyers—most conservative among all professions—decided to give battle to the new president. Doctors and judges appointed under Peron, deprived of their jobs under the Provisional Government, and now reinstated, were not only boycotted by their colleagues but were used as a pretext to immobilize the entire network of medical and juridical administration. These strikes—as well as those of movie theater proprietors and transport operators—have the full support of the press, which vilifies genuine workers' strikes.

President Frondizi is thus forced to fight a two-front war at one and the same time.

UN-AMERICANS' TARGET IN DIXIE: INTEGRATION

180 Southern Negro leaders denounce witch-hunt

By Louis E. Burnham

IN THE FACE of unprecedented Southern opposition, the House Committee on Un-American Activities set up shop in Atlanta's Old Post Office Building last week and opened fire on the reputations of Southern white supporters of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings.

The principal challenge came from some 180 Negro leaders who saw their people's rights endangered by the committee's attempt to pillory their friends. In an open letter to every member of the House of Representatives, the leaders expressed alarm "at the prospect of this committee coming South to follow the lead of Sen. Eastland, as well as several state investigating committees, in trying to attach the 'subversive' label to any liberal white Southerner who dares to raise his voice in support of our democratic ideals."

The signers described themselves as being "all deeply involved in the struggle to secure full and equal rights for our people" in all the Southern states and the District of Columbia. They called the attention of Congress to "a shocking amount of un-American activity" in the South: "The bombing of the homes, schools and houses of worship of not only Negroes but also of our Jewish citizens; the terror against Negroes in Dawson, Ga.; the continued refusal of boards of registrars in many Southern communities to allow Negroes to register and vote; and the activities of the White Citizens Councils encouraging open defiance of the United States Supreme Court."

BRADENS CALLED: Among those called by the committee were Carl and Anne Braden, the Louisville, Ky., couple who serve as field secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. They were vacationing in Rhode Island when reached by the committee subpena and Mrs. Braden refused to attend unless transportation was provided for their two small children. The committee postponed Mrs. Braden's appearance but Carl Braden said he would appear and "challenge the committee's right to harass not only us but other white Southerners working to uphold the law of the land."

From Chicago Eugene Feldman, editor, and Perry Cartwright, business manager of the pro-labor **Southern Newsletter**, were hailed to Atlanta to account for their pro-integration writings. Feldman and the **Newsletter** have done an outstanding job in reminding today's Southerners of the high degree of cooperation which existed between Negroes and whites during the days of the Reconstruction and Populist movements.

TWO-FOLD PURPOSE: Frank Wilkinson, coordinator of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee's national campaign to abolish the House Committee, went to Atlanta as an observer. He did not have time to unpack his bags in the Biltmore Hotel before he was served with a subpena. In 1956 he appeared before the committee and refused to give it anything but his name.

Observers saw in the committee's tactics a two-fold purpose: to discourage integration activities and to build up steam for Congressional action on legislation to curb the Supreme Court. The House on July 17 passed HR 3, a states-rights measure including the Walter bill to nullify the 1957 Nelson decision which invalidated state sedition laws such as the one under which the Bradens were indicted. The Atlanta hearings were seen as an attempt to stir the Senate into a legislative frenzy in the closing days of the session.

Among the Negro leaders who signed the open letter were: Dr. Herman H. Long, Tenn.; Bishop Edgar A. Love, Md.; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, S. C.; Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Ala.; E. D. Nixon, Ala.; Rev. S. P. Spottswood, Ark.; Father John LaBauve, Miss.; Atty. Martin A. Martin, Va.; L. C. Bates, editor, **State Press**, Ark.; C. A. Scott, editor **Atlanta Daily World**, Ga.; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, D. C.; Carter Wesley, publisher of **The Informer**, Texas; Dr. Oliver C. Cox, Mo.; Bishop Frank Madison Reid, N. C., and Charles G. Gomillion, Ala.

'WE ARE ON THE WRONG SIDE'

Negro press silent or critical of intervention in Lebanon

THE ADMINISTRATION'S armed intervention in Lebanon, going into its fourth week, has been unable as yet to register one expression of unqualified support among the nation's leading Negro newspapers.

In face of the strong anti-colonialist sentiment in the Negro community, the best that such pro-Eisenhower organs as the N.Y. **Amsterdam News** and the Pittsburgh **Courier** could manage was editorial silence. The **Amsterdam News** (9/26) contented itself with a story identifying some of the home-town Negro Marines on duty in the Mid-East. It estimated there were about 400 Negroes among the first contingent of leathernecks on Lebanon.

The **Courier**, most conservative of the larger weeklies, provided its readers with not a line of news coverage or comment.

THE WRONG SIDE: The **Afro-American**, with the largest national circulation of all the Negro newspapers, was sharpest in its attack on the Government's Middle East policies. "The United States," it said, "should be on the side of any people who want to rid themselves of tyranny, but we say no—and send troops in to protect oil interests and resist the struggle for freedom. Clearly, we are on the wrong side."

The **Afro** based its position on what it called "five salient facts" in Dulles' "latest flirtation with brinkmanship":

● "The United States, which proclaims itself as the leader of the so-called 'free world,' has invaded an independent country, although it says it has done so at the invitation of the ruler of that country."

● "We have stepped in during a revolution of a people against absentee kings, shahs and sheiks, who lavishly spend on themselves money obtained by foreign exploitation of the nation's oil resources."

● "Lebanon is very close to Russia, which logically makes it the worst possible place for Americans to be fighting a war."

● "The Arabic lands, populated by colored people, were divided up and have been exploited for more than 60 years by Europeans and Americans who set up puppet rulers agreeable to letting foreign interests take out cheap oil at a rate of pay that provided the people of those lands only a few cents a day."

● "Excited by Egypt's Premier Nasser, a passionate nationalistic fever has stirred the Arabs to throw out these handpicked rulers, take over their own resources and run their own countries."

'UNCLE TOMS': **Afro** columnist Samuel Hoskins likened the Arab feudal rulers to "Uncle Toms" among the Negro people. If such a compromiser had been installed as head of the Little Rock NAACP last fall, he pointed out, Negroes certainly would have ousted him. He draws a pointed lesson: "Nasser is the real leader of the Arab World, not the Arab 'Uncle Toms' of the false kingdoms who are neither liked nor trusted by their subjects . . . It appears the State Dept. ought to recognize this basic reality of the Mid-East 'problem'. Failing in this, then the alternative is to be prepared to keep an army in the Arab countries from now to eternity. Of course, this policy carries with it not only mounting antagonism against the U.S., but the ever-present threat of a major war."

The Chicago **Defender** noted that "the landing of U. S. armed forces in Lebanon has stirred repercussions all over Africa and Asia and caused wide specualtion about their future relationships with the U.S." It did not, however, reveal its own position.

. . . AIN'T GOING TO STUDY WAR NO MORE
A group of students at the U. of Texas in Austin got up a petition to President Eisenhower condemning U. S. entrance into Lebanon. A booth was set up on campus (r.) to solicit signatures. On the left, initiators of the petition argue with skeptics. About 30 students signed.

Stockholm

(Continued from Page 1)

fore the conference convened. This became the subject of the first resolution, passed at once by the presidium. They minced no words in denouncing the "imperialist aggression." The attempts of a Canadian to soften the words into "unwarranted invasion" lest Canada be antagonized were buried under Asian jeers. They knew "imperialist aggression" when they saw it: they had known it for centuries.

Midway through the conference Pierre Cot summed up its characteristics with clear French logic. He noted its "composition"—Asian, African, Latin American—and said: "the center of international life has been modified . . . The most notable phenomenon of contemporary history is the great current of the peoples who yesterday were enslaved."

He noted that the various aims of the conference—disarmament, banning of nuclear tests, etc.—"are but part of the real demand for the understanding of man by man on the basis of human equality" . . . It was a profound observation.

Pierre Cot noted a new development in these conferences: the increase of individual criticism which stops short of pressing a dividing vote. Delegates from Western Europe, notably from Norway and Switzerland, criticized the execution of Nagy in Hungary and thought it "not merely Hungary's affair" but a crime against "Human Rights." A member of the Hungarian delegation answered that it was a domestic affair of Hungary, and that Nagy had been guilty of treason. The discussion caused no tension, as it was not put to a vote on which there would have been a sharp split.

THE MIDDLE EAST: The Asians seemed calmly sensible in detailed plans, more sensible than our diplomats. . . . I sat around a coffee table with five Arabs—two from Iraq, one from Jordan, one from Lebanon, one from Egypt—as they settled the future of the Middle East.

"Will Iraq now join Egypt and Syria in the United Arab Republic?" I asked. "Probably," they said, "but not in amalgamation, only in federation. There is a difference in history there."

"Will Jordan again join Iraq, since it cannot get on alone?"

"No, Jordan and Iraq are separated by a big desert. Jordan was cut by the British out of Syria. It will join Syria again when the West ceases to interfere."

"Will Lebanon remain a sovereign state? It was carved out of Syria, too."

"Lebanon is very small for a sovereign state but there is a reason for it. There are a lot of Christians there who were badly handled by the Turks and who are afraid of Moslem rule. They must be allowed to remain sovereign but they will probably federate with the rest of the Arabs on some conditions of their own."

History grows from conferences like this one in Stockholm. When big delegations of Asian leaders confer in friendship from country to country, they are building the future for great peoples who have been kept apart for centuries by alien rule.

Summit meet

(Continued from Page 1)

ly, the Arabs want freedom from feudal rulers and foreign domination, and unity with their neighbors; economically, they want to use their resources to build a better life for themselves; socially, they want to replace the rusty structure of the Middle Ages with 20th century democracy. In varying degrees, this trend prevails throughout the Middle East, including the tiniest sultanates. This general, minimum Arab aspiration to enter the modern world—not communism—is the issue in the Middle East.

GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY: The West ignores this—at its peril. The adventures in Suez yesterday and in Jordan today demonstrated that Britain still believes it can forcibly shore up puppet rulers to control its oil investment and supply. France, which has often been the fall guy in British power politics, under de Gaulle suffers from the delusion of restored "grandeur" in the Middle East, which it futilely hopes will preserve its North African empire. The U.S. pins its faith on gunboat diplomacy to protect its investments and maintain in power its allies in the "crusade against communism."

If the Western powers expect the Soviet Union to underwrite their current policies in the Middle East, the summit conference would get nowhere. For, even if it wished to do so, Moscow would no more be able than Washington, London and Paris to stem the revolutionary tide in the Middle East. In fact, the Soviet Union has succeeded in winning friends among the Arabs precisely because it has been willing to cooperate with them in terms of their own characteristic revolution.

THE CONDITIONS: Once the West parks its prejudices outside, the summit conference can fruitfully explore ways and means for a relatively peaceful revolutionary transition in the Middle East. This can be done by an East-West arms embargo; agreement to accept Arab neutrality; arrangements for keeping the supply of oil flowing to Europe while devising means for gradual withdrawal of foreign control of the oil resources; tangible evidence that the Middle East harbors no hostility toward the Soviet Union.

In the very convening of the summit meeting, of course, it should be implicit that Soviet interest in the tranquility of the Middle East is as great as the interest of the West.

It would undoubtedly be difficult for the Western powers to swallow the idea of eventually relinquishing their superprofitable oil investments in the Middle East. Yet they must reconcile themselves to it. For the trend is unmistakable in the tentative discussions for an oil pool by the oil-rich countries of the Middle East, the Lebanese Emil Bustani's plans for wholly Arab-owned pipelines and the dramatic example set by Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal Co. The smooth functioning of the canal under Egyptian management has also exploded the myth that oil concerns would be ruined if they are run by the Arabs.

Mauldin in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"Me? I'm the kid you used to call a gook."

A FIRST STEP? The Israel-Arab conflict would be the most difficult problem for the summit meeting to handle. An arms embargo agreement might tend to minimize the danger of this conflict flaring up into violence. Perhaps the most that can be expected will be acceptance by all parties of the principle of resolving the conflict by peaceful means. The conference may also reach some agreement on resettling the Arab refugees in a manner acceptable to all concerned.

The conference may fail to resolve any of these issues. Still, it will be considered successful if it does no more than set a precedent for many more such meetings, if it only tells a jittery world that those with the power to blow this planet to bits have agreed to meet again and again until they have learned to live side by side in competition if not in amity.

It has been customary for the West to claim a monopoly of wisdom, to decide what is best for the Arabs as for all peoples in underdeveloped areas of the world. The latter now claim their inalienable right to think for themselves, to plan their own future, to invite the West's and the East's cooperation in their own terms. The East has already accommodated itself to this historic situation; should the West do so as well, the summit conference might take the first step to peace in the Middle East.

SILVER LINING FOR BIG BUSINESS

Crisis boosts stocks to new highs

FOR BUSINESS CIRCLES even the mushroom cloud has a silver lining. When the threat of war was most grave the N.Y stock market had its heyday. The N.Y. **Times** reported during the first week of the crisis, as troops moved into Lebanon and Jordan, that steels, metals, chemicals, aircrafts and rails, "caught in the updraft of international crisis, carried the stock market to new highs." The grain market was said to be "in the fastest whirl it has had in many months and all prices came out with broad gains."

Tire firms were boosting their purchases of rubber in anticipation of increased military needs and perhaps a shortage of overseas imports. The price of cottonseed oil rose sharply as traders expected that olive oil shipments from across the Atlantic might soon be difficult. Similarly cocoa, much of which comes from Ghana, was up.

For a few days machine tool manufacturers stopped cutting prices—and each others' throats—anticipating a rising market and perhaps a new boom if the war proved something short of the ultimate in booms.

'PEOPLE ARE TIRED': Suppliers lost no time in urging retailers to replenish their inventories. But one retailer, whom the **Wall Street Journal** called typical, said: "We're not going to be scared into it. The situation isn't that serious." And disconsolate auto dealers seemed beyond hope. One San Francisco Buick dealer told the **Journal:** "People are tired of crises." The book market exhumed from stock all that anybody could find on the Middle East but a Dallas book shop complained that people were not buying. He thought that if the crisis lasted a few more weeks book sales might pick up.

Coal mining stock rose, following the old maxim that oil's difficulties are coal's opportunities. Pit-head prices were up all over Europe where coal stocks have been accumulating as oil stocks dived in the first feverish days of the Middle East invasion when it was thought possible that the oil of Arabia might be cut off from the West altogether.

Oil company officials feared that the Soviet Union might take Middle Eastern oil solely to deny it to the West. It was readily admitted that the Soviet Union itself has no need for Middle Eastern oil since it produces far more than enough of its own.

OIL STOCKS SKID: Oil men anticipated a new oil-lift to Western Europe should the Arabian pipelines be stopped or sabotaged. This time, though, they indicated they would want assurance against anti-trust prosecution if the companies joined to raise and fix prices. In the Suez crisis the oil companies worked out such a price-raising scheme but later 29 of them were indicted.

The oil industry was also contemplating increasing production from other oil sources, particularly Venezuela. It was probably coincidental that during the week an army coup was attempted in that key oil country. High army officers had planned to undo the recent successful revolution there against the Perez Jimenez dictatorship. The coup was blocked by a general strike and massive street demonstrations.

On the stock market oil shares fell $1.50 to $2 a share.

AFL-CIO APPROVES: Aside from pacifist groups such as the Committee for A Sane Nuclear Policy, some organizations on the far Left, some student organizations and the Independent-Socialist Conference in New York, the crisis produced little resistance. One sidewalk interview cited a New York cab driver who echoed most editorials: "We must defend our oil."

The AFL-CIO gave its views in an editorial in the **AFL-CIO News** which said: "The Administration's decision to send American troops into Lebanon at the request of Lebanese President Camille Chamoun was a necessary move to preserve peace and freedom in the Middle East and to uphold the principles of the United Nations." The editorial inveighed against "appeasement" of a carefully selected list of dictators: "Appeasement of dictators, whether they be in Moscow or Cairo, can only weaken the unity of the free world and lead to a sapping of democratic strength." It made no mention of appeasing autocrats in Jordan and Saudi Arabia or the late autocracy in Iraq.

Belsky in London Herald

"Excuse me, but is Errol Flynn starring in this film?"

The business flurry waned with Soviet Premier Khrushchev's call for a summit conference. On July 21, after negotiations for a summit got under way, wool, cocoa, copper, lead, rubber, tin, cottonseed and soybean oil declined on the market. The N.Y. **Times** reported: "Traders felt that tensions were lessened considerably over the week-end when the Soviet Union invited the Western powers to a summit conference. Large holdings, which were held since Friday, were sold."

War menace

(Continued from Page 1)

zones declared off-limits. Two Marines have been shot to death in Lebanon but officials have been quick to claim that each had been accidentally killed by his buddy, not deliberately shot by a sniper, though sniping has continued since the landing.

The flip-flop of purposes in Jordan was equally spectacular. The British flew in their paratroopers allegedly to help King Hussein nip some "indirect aggression" that might have resulted in his assasination. Since their arrival Hussein's position has weakened drastically and the government has had to resort to mass jailings. The crack Jordan army is so disaffected that the King can count only on a core of Bedouins. The London **Times'** Middle East correspondent wrote last week:

"Indeed, so many potential leaders of opposition are now imprisoned that it is surprising discontent finds any expression at all. Yet at the beginning of this week five explosions were heard in Amman . . . and an abortive attempt was made to organize a strike last Sunday against the arrival of British troops."

There was no longer any question that if the British and U. S. troops pulled out both Jordan and Lebanon would follow the Pan-Arab path which the troops had been sent to block. Each day the troops stayed on made the result that much more certain. But any further military move seemed likely to bring on atomic doom.

PRESSURE FOR SUMMIT: To pass the time, Marines dug new fox-holes every day and the Sixth Fleet organized enormous air shows over Lebanon which impressed the Middle East but did not win its affection. It was in that context that the fateful correspondence ensued among the heads of state of the U.S.S.R., the U. S., Britain and France.

On July 19 Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev wrote to President Eisenhower, Britain's Macmillan, France's de Gaulle, India's Nehru and the UN's Hamarskjold urging a summit conference at Geneva on July 22. The tone was urgent: " . . . One cannot procrastinate a minute longer . . . the guns are already beginning to fire." Nehru and Hamarskjold promptly agreed to attend.

On July 22 President Eisenhower answered: "I am not aware of any factual basis for your extravagantly expressed fear of the danger of general war. . ." There was an almost languid tone in the President's letter though only a few days earlier he had felt the danger so pressing that he had sped troops onto the scene without consulting Congress or the UN. He suggested that heads of state could represent their governments at the Security Council and that was the only place for deliberations.

THE SURPRISE: It was the closest thing to a complete rejection of the summit idea and Washington was confident that Khrushchev would take it as such. But on the same day, Prime Minister Macmillan wrote his answer in a tone that was far more cordial and conciliatory. He made the same proposal but added the assurance that there would be no voting in such a Security Council meeting so that the U. S. S. R. need not fear the usual debate ending in the automatic U. S. majority. Macmillan wrote: "In other words the object would be to reach fruitful agreements rather than to register differences by votes. I hope that this spirit will prevail."

No one expected that Khrushchev would agree to it. **Izvestia,** the Moscow radio, Soviet Embassy spokesmen all ridiculed the suggestion of sitting down with Chiang Kai-shek and the delegate from the vanished Kingdom of Iraq. But less than 24 hours after receiving the Western notes, Khrushchev shot back his answer. He stipulated only that India and heads of the Arab states be invited too. He suggested July 28.

The answer panicked Washington and officials denounced not only Khrushchev but Macmillan for hoodwinking them into a summit conference. U. S. officials, who had turned down the original idea of a closed-door meeting in Geneva, now wailed that Khrushchev would stage a propaganda show before klieg lights at the UN. Peter Lisagor of the Chicago **Daily News** wrote:

"The United States government is back on a diplomatic spot it abhors. It wants no part of a meeting with Soviet Premier Khrushchev, especially under the gaudy circumstances proposed by him."

THE COUNTER-PROPOSAL: Things had become so confused that everybody seemed to have forgotten that it was the U. S. that had proposed the Security Council as a modified summit meeting and that the worst that could be charged to Khrushchev at this point was that he had accepted. Washington diplomats met in marathon sessions, determined not to take yes for an answer. For seven months the U. S. had avoided a summit meeting.

Bastian in San Francisco Chronicle

"I didn't know it was loaded."

At noon on July 25 the State Dept. summoned Soviet Ambassador Menshikov and handed him the President's answer. It was a counter-proposal, counter even to earlier U. S. proposals. It suggested that the Security Council meet first to see whether a head-of-state conference was "generally acceptable" and then to make all arrangements. He also indicated that the agenda must be broadened beyond Lebanon and Jordan and rejected July 28 as "too early." (Dulles was due to meet in London on that day with the remaining Baghdad Pact powers now that Baghdad was unavailable.)

In New York anti-Soviet Hungarians among others promised a field-day of exuberant demonstrating should Khrushchev come. New York officials called it a "security nightmare." It was suggested that the Marines take over a square mile around the UN.

UP IN THE AIR: On July 26 de Gaulle, who had taken a dim view of the Security Council formula from the start, wrote Khrushchev that he preferred the original proposal of a summit conference in Geneva or "any other town on our continent."

On July 28 Khrushchev dashed off a tart rejoinder to Eisenhower accusing him of stalling, proposing a summit conference in keeping with de Gaulle's proposal but suggesting Moscow where, said Khrushchev, the government could protect its guests, referring caustically to the alarm among N. Y. security officials.

Within four hours and on the basis of press reports only the White House announced that it would reject the latest Soviet proposal. That announcement, taken with Secy. Dulles' declaration of all but complete partnership with the remains of the Baghdad Pact, gave the news a grimmer turn. Again British diplomats scurried to keep Washington from slamming the door.

After ten days of frantic letter-writing, the diplomats had come back precisely to where they had started. Washington breathed easier now that Khrushchev was no longer coming to New York, but there was still the matter of the troops in the Middle East and Khrushchev's original warning: "You understand full well that history has not left us much time to avert war, to avert the destruction of many millions of people. . . ."

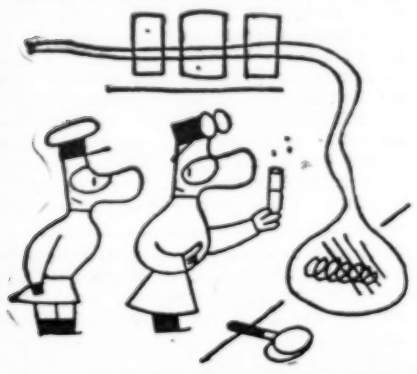
BOOKS

Crossing new 'Frontiers in Science'

LINUS PAULING estimates that chemistry alone is now reporting some 100,000 large and small new facts every year. With the contributions of the other sciences, he suggests that a million facts are being added annually to our store.

His is one—and one of the best—of 35 articles in **Frontiers in Science,*** a compilation of papers by scientists regularly or temporarily connected with the California Institute of Technology. In "a proposed program for the education of the citizen in science," Pauling does not advise the memorization of so many facts but the teaching of the scientific attitude and methods, beginning at the kindergarten.

"The world in modern times has continued to move toward the ideal democratic system in which all important decisions are made by the people as a whole. In order for this system to operate correctly the citizen must have knowledge enough of the world to make the right decisions; and in the modern world this means that the citizen must have a significant understanding of science."



TITLE AND CONTENTS: Frontiers in Science is a good title for what is, in many of its chapters, a good book; but title and content do not match. Much of it is historical and a survey of established advance in science rather than a story of frontier work.

(Some progressive publications have done well in this field recently. In **Mainstream** for April, J. D. Bernal reported on a meeting of the Intl. Union of Biochemistry devoted to the problems of the origin of life on earth. He included a compact and masterly survey of the latest evidence and the theories of Russia's Oparin and Britain's Haldane. In the June **Monthly Review** Philip Morrison told of what may be a clue to the evolution of the stars and of all the heavy elements in the discovery of Californium, a new super-heavy element.)

The book under review is divided into sections on biology, physics and one called "Science and Society." The tone of the pieces is confused, showing too evidently the origin of the book in a miscellany of specialists' reports, speeches and lectures. There is a report on the hoarding "instinct" in rats, for example, which makes few references to similar work and draws no conclusions for the general reader. Some of the papers talk down, as if to a freshman class, in generalities about the "adventures" to be found in scientific careers. Nevertheless, there is a lot of good and stimulating reading.

PHILOSOPHY OF IGNORANCE: Physicist Richard P. Feynman explains that a modest admission of ignorance is basic to the scientific attitude: "It is our responsibility as scientists, knowing the great value of a satisfactory philosophy of ignorance, the great progress that is the fruit of freedom of thought, to proclaim the value of this freedom, to teach how doubt is not to be feared but welcomed and discussed, and to demand this freedom as our duty to all coming generations."

Fred Hoyle, lively young astrophysicist and writer of popular science works and science fiction, does not believe that his fellow men will outbreed their resources or destroy themselves: "Reflecting the scientific point of view, I have maintained what I think is the standard belief, in science, that no matter how complicated a problem one has to deal with, a solution can always be found. Some of our scientific problems are indeed complex, but it is curious how often one finds that things that seem impossible of solution at one time turn out to have a perfectly straightforward and understandable answer. I have felt for some years that the situation with human affairs may be much the same."

**FRONTIERS IN SCIENCE, a Survey, edited by Edward Hutchings Jr. Basic Books, Inc., 59 Fourth Ave., New York. Clothbound, 362 pp., $6.*

An appeal for nuclear sanity

CORLISS AND MARGARET LAMONT on July 14 released a pamphlet, **To End Nuclear Bomb Tests,*** telling the story of their campaign to end the dangers of nuclear fall-out and the threat of nuclear war. The booklet includes the authors' unique correspondence on the subject with high American and Soviet officials. It is the first time this correspondence has been presented in full.

According to the Lamonts, long-time advocates of international cooperation and peace, the U. S. government had "no adequate excuse" to go ahead with its Pacific tests this summer. The pamphlet concludes:

"We believe it is urgent that Americans by the million, regardless of political or other affiliations, redouble their pressures on Congress and the Eisenhower Administration to halt nuclear bomb tests, to work out a formal agreement with the Soviet Union to this end, and to negotiate a further treaty for stopping the production of nuclear weapons and for the destruction of existing stockpiles. Also we vigorously oppose any Congressional bill or government agreement to give other nations the technological information for manufacturing nuclear weapons.

"Atoms for armaments and war, with all the tremendous expenditures involved, must give way completely to atoms-for-peace, the utilization of nuclear technology for the general economic and scientific advancement of mankind. At stake in this portentous issue is the very existence of the American people and the human race."

**TO END NUCLEAR BOMB TESTS, by Corliss & Margaret Lamont, Basic Pamphlets, Box 42, Cathedral Sta., N.Y.C. 25. 43 pp. 10c. 7 copies, 50c; 15 copies, $1.*

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SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM
Wm. F. Warde, Marxist writer and educator, on
"Fundamental Ideas of Socialism."
Discussion group meets on Sunday Mornings, 10:30 a.m. starting August 10, at Forum Hall, 1702 E. 4 St., Los Angeles.

Hear: VINCENT R. HALLINAN on United Socialist Political Action; Ques. & Disc.; Sat., Aug. 9, 8 p.m. ILWU Hall, 5625 S. Figueroa St. L. A. Ausp: United Socialist Electoral Forum Committee.

Minneapolis

TWIN CITIES: HEAR DOROTHY SCHULTZ,
former socialist candidate for U. S. Congress, 4th District, speak on
WAR OR ARAB INDEPENDENCE?
Fri. Aug. 8, at 8 p.m. Donation: 25 cts.
328 Hennepin Av. Room 201 Unemployed free.
Auspices: Socialist Workers Party.

Cleveland

ERIC REINTHALER REVIEWS
John Strachey's "Contemporary Capitalism" Sun. Aug. 10, 8:30 p.m. at Spira's, 12520 Edmonton. Auspices: Cleveland Committee-in-Formation, **American Forum for Socialist Education.**

New York

HUDSON RIVER MOONLIGHT EXCURSION. Sing & dance on the Hudson, Sat. Aug. 9. Leaves 7 p.m., returns 11 p.m. from Pier 8 on West 41 St. Chartered by the **Jewish Music Alliance,** 1 Union Square West, rm. 710. Fare incl. tax $2.20

MAINSTREAM STARLIGHT FORUMS
8:30 p.m., Sunday August 3.
DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN
discussion.
THE BEAT GENERATION
& THE ANGRY YOUNG MEN.
Refreshments Contribution $1.25
Penthouse 10A 59 West 71 St.

CELEBRATE CIVIL LIBERTIES VICTORY—Major defeat for subversive list. First removal of any organization from "the List." **HARRY FLEISCHMAN,** Workers Defense League and **MAX SCHACHTMAN,** Central Plaza (air. cond.) 111 2nd Av. N.Y. Fri., Aug. 8, 8:30 p.m. **Ausp. ISL and SYL. Continue fight to end subversive list!**

IN OBSERVANCE OF THE 13th ANNIVERSARY OF HIROSHIMA. Young Socialist Alliance in coop. with Independent-Socialist Ticket presents a **Discussion on the Middle East Crisis, Speakers: Kumar Goshal,** National Guardian, **and an Ind.-Soc. ticket candidate. Don $1.** proceeds to I-S campaign, 144 2nd Av. (near 9th St.)

CLASSIFIED

General

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Edited by R. Palme Dutt

Hell and profits

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The many major corporations involved in the production and distribution of component parts of this hellish invention should be exposed to the American people. This way the people will learn the profit motivation behind continued nuclear testing.

Melvin Johnson

Listings in the Calendar and Classified section are available at 40c a line (five words): minimum charge $2 per insertion.
Copy deadline Monday before publication. Please send payment with copy. Address: Classified, National Guardian, 197 East 4th Street, New York 9, N.Y.

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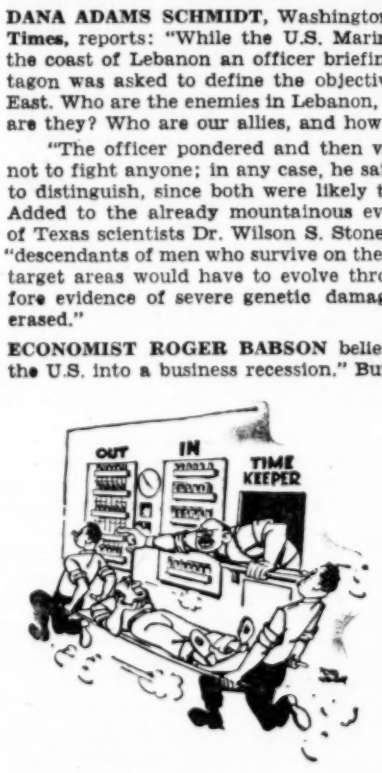
THE GALLERY

DOCTORS IN PINELLAS COUNTY, FLA., were told by their County Medical Society publication: "If you are a Republican you should register as a Democrat to vote for Sen. Holland in the primary election. (The Lord will understand and forgive you)." Unforgiving was Holland's opponent, Claude Pepper, to whom the appeal was salt on old wounds. He first tangled with the Medical Society when, as a Senator, he supported the Murray-Dingell-Wagner national health insurance bill. In retaliation the Society, in 1950, joined the gang-up that defeated his effort for re-election . . . RKO theaters in New York are offering patrons $1,000 insurance against "death by fright" while seeing their current feature, "Macabre." . . . Twentieth Century-Fox needed no such gimmick to sell their film, "The Fiend Who Walked The West." They report heavy box-office for the movie in which the star "shoots an arrow through a woman in a wheelchair, feeds a man ground-glass, rapes a pregnant woman and engages in brutal fisticuffs, eye-gouging, etc."

DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT, Washington correspondent for the **N.Y. Times,** reports: "While the U.S. Marines were pounding ashore on the coast of Lebanon an officer briefing newspapermen at the Pentagon was asked to define the objectives of the U.S. in the Middle East. Who are the enemies in Lebanon, he was asked, and how strong are they? Who are our allies, and how strong are they?

"The officer pondered and then ventured that we really hoped not to fight anyone; in any case, he said, friends and foes were hard to distinguish, since both were likely to be wearing bedsheets." . . . Added to the already mountainous evidence is the report from U. of Texas scientists Dr. Wilson S. Stone and Florence D. Wilson that "descendants of men who survive on the fringe of thermonuclear bomb target areas would have to evolve through 26 to 40 generations before evidence of severe genetic damage to the human species is erased."

ECONOMIST ROGER BABSON believes that "Russia has thrown the U.S. into a business recession." But he has a way out: "As wage contracts come up for renewal, labor leaders should unanimously urge renewal on present terms. It may be necessary for employers to demand a cut in wages or fringes, but this should be only to effect a compromise and renewal on the same terms. This would give labor leaders some opportunity to show their union members what they have accomplished for them. It would both increase employment in the U.S. and prove a blow to Russian propaganda." . . . London's Old Vic Company, probably the world's best Shakespearean group, begins a five-month tour of the U.S. in September. "Hamlet," "Henry V," and "Twelfth Night" will be presented.



Drawing by Fred Wright
"Punch your card on the way out!"

HARRY ASHMORE, editor of the **Arkansas Gazette,** winner of a Pulitzer Prize and generally paraded about as representative of the "enlightened white South," last month wrote: "We do not at this time have any Negro editorial employes on the Gazette, although in the past we have had such employes on a part-time basis. There is no policy prohibition against hiring Negroes, but we see no particular need for one now and recognize that any Negro staff member would operate under considerable restrictions due to the prevailing mores and customs of the community. Of course we segregate Negro obituary notices as we segregate advertisements in the classified section dealing with Negro real estate. It has been our policy, and will continue to be, to identify persons in all stories by race." . . . A letter to the **N. Y. Times** says that "now that Alaska is part of the Union, the United States is a land on which the sun never sets during the months of June and July. For when the sun sets on the island of Attu in the Pacific, it rises over Bangor, Me., in the Atlantic."

—Robert E. Light

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Silver lining?

ESCONDIDO, CALIF.

I would feel lost for the truth in the news without the GUARDIAN, especially the foreign news coverage. It was so good of the State Dept. to send Belfrage to England. Never has the foreign scene been so well covered as since Belfrage went to England and traveled abroad on British visas.

Valida Diehl

HIS GOAL: AFRICAN FREEDOM

Nkrumah invites Americans to help build Ghana nation

Last week, during his first trip to the U. S. as head of state, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana faced a rather severe test of the personal charm and political skill which marked his rise to power in Africa's newest independent nation.

Nkrumah sought American dollars for development of a power dam and an aluminum industry along Ghana's Volta river; he arrived at a time when U. S. Marines in Lebanon were underscoring the fact that the Yankee dollar is still frequently the forerunner of gunboat diplomacy. Behind him was an April conference of African states held in the Ghanaian capital at Accra, which outlined the goal of freedom for all African colonies; before him were the ceremonial blandishments of his U. S. hosts and the eager efforts of the State Dept. to chalk up another ally for the Western "free world."

The Prime Minister and President Eisenhower issued a joint communique which pledged the U. S. "to continue to explore financing of the Volta River project by private American interests." The U. S. also promised to "consider" loans for a national development plan aimed at building up and diversifying the one-crop economy of Ghana.

A SOLUTION: Nkrumah told the House of Representatives that Ghana's foreign policy is one "of positive neutralism and non-alignment." He refused to say, on a TV **Meet the Press** program, whether the U. S. was right or wrong in sending troops to Lebanon, but he offered a solution: A UN force in Lebanon to maintain stability and supervise elections; "quarantining" the entire Middle East against participation in the struggles of the world's great power blocs, and international control of Middle East oil resources to be used for the benefit of the peoples of the area.

In Harlem Nkrumah told a cheering audience of 4,000 that the eight independent African states hope to put forward a program "which, within a reasonable time, will make the entire continent free." He recalled the bond of "blood and kinship" between his listeners and the African continent and assured them that "that bond will continue to exist even though you are Americans and we are Africans." He appealed for "technicians, doctors, lawyers, engineers" to go and help build up the new nation of Ghana.

Rally for N.Y. ticket in Los Angeles Aug. 9

VINCENT R. HALLINAN, 1952 Presidential candidate for the Progressive Party, will speak in Los Angeles on "United Socialist Political Action in 1958" on Sat., Aug. 9, 8 p.m. at ILWU Hall, 5625 S. Figueroa St.

Leo Gallagher, Los Angeles attorney, will chair the meeting. Proceeds will be sent to the New York State United Independent-Socialist election campaign.

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Summer Wear

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NEWSPAPER

the SPECTATOR

Bedraggled outpost

THE REVOLUTION in Iraq couldn't have happened to a more deserving country.

Of all the miserable bedraggled outposts of Empire to be seen on this planet, Iraq must easily place No. 1. The contrast between wealth and abject poverty is all the more notable because Iraq is a treasure house of liquid gold—some 20,000,000,000 barrels (valued roughly at $1 a barrel) of petroleum. The Iraq Petroleum Co., half British and half U.S., extracts about $150,000,000 in profits each year from the country's oil wells. An equal sum poured into the treasury of the old Iraq government.

The incredible squalor of Baghdad, the capital city, thrusts itself immediately upon the traveler. Near the airport is one of the mud-hut slums screened off by high mud brick walls. Then one crosses the Tigris River and turns into the main stem of Baghdad, Rashid St. What an insult to the memory of the great Haroun al-Rashid, under whom Baghdad became a world cultural center a thousand years ago! This tawdry village street of one and two-story buildings lined with unkempt shops, broken pavements and litter—this is the Fifth Avenue of the erstwhile kingdom.

Al-Shaab, Cairo

THE CAPITAL: To the east of the city runs a high dike protecting it from the backwaters of the Tigris when in flood. "Have you been up on the Hill?," your host inquires. So he drives you onto the dike, to see one of the world's astonishing sights. On the other side are wallows left from the flood waters, in which buffaloes relax. Through the dusty murk gradually the visitor begins to see the outlines of "Capital City"—thousands and thousands of mud-huts, windowless, erected out of the soil by their occupants.

There are no streets, no lights, no sewage, no water, no nothing but filth. The huts stretch for a mile up and down the buffalo wallows and house perhaps 50,000 people, refugees from the poverty-stricken countryside, who flock into Baghdad to pick up casual employment at 75c a day.

The old Government, out of the goodness of its heart and its $150,000,000 a year revenue from oil, recently installed a water pipe that stretches alongside the walls the length of Capital City. Every hundred feet or so there is a tap, and at every tap there are scores of women and children. These are the social centers of Capital City. Need it be added that there are no schools for the children, no hospitals for anyone, no social services of any kind either for the inhabitants of Capital City or of the other mud-hut villages surrounding the old city?

MONEY FOR COPS: Getting around Baghdad is something of a chore. Most of the streets are unnamed, the houses unnumbered. A house is designated as being near some Embassy or public building; the hotel carefully has the directions written out in Arabic for the traveler, but usually the taxi driver can't read—nearly everybody in Iraq is illiterate.

While there was little money for schools, there was plenty for the police. It is said there were 18,000 CID (Criminal Investigation Department) agents in the city. When Iraq joined the Baghdad Pact the government had to ban all parties, suppress the unions and abolish the Opposition press, in order to force through the action.

Because no popular organization was permitted, there was a certain sense of unreality when one sought out the Opposition leaders. There being no unions, there were no union leaders to talk to; for the same reason, no peasant leaders either. The Opposition leaders were, it turned out, lawyers, business and professional men, returned students from the West.

DAM SHEIKS: A factory owner, in his sumptuous home, complained bitterly about the Government's capricious policies which prevented the growth of a business class. A lawyer, just back from Cairo and Beirut on legal business, told of the fantastic extortions practiced by Government and police officials, preying upon merchants and property owners. He himself had spent a year in the swamps of the South, in exile. The police knew he had lung trouble and therefore sent him hopefully to the swamps!

The Government spent a lot of money on propaganda—flashy pamphlets on the glories bestowed on the land by the Development Board. Half the oil revenues, roughly, go to the Development Board which has one solid achievement to its credit, great dams along the Tigris and Euphrates which have ended the flood menace in Baghdad. The Development Board is an engineer's dream and a social scientist's nightmare. Here are millions to spend, on dams, irrigation, roads. But nothing, comparatively, for the people. The dams and the canals reclaim millions of acres of land, for the further enrichment of the landlord sheiks.

As modern machinery comes to the land, tens of thousands of peasants become surplus and flee to the cities, to the mud-huts that rim Baghdad, Kirkuk, Basra. Farming is still mostly primitive, with one small crop a year and half the land lying fallow. The techniques are still Babylonian, but in those distant times the land supported 20-30,000 against 5,000,000 today. —**Harvey O'Connor**